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BLAINE AND LOGAN,

the national campaign of 1884 that matchless leader, James G. Blaine, the man who of all others is most deeply enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, and that gallant veteran, Gen John A. Logan, who has achieved renown on the forum, on the battle field names than the "Plumed Knight," and intense white heat than the Great Commoner from the state of Maine. If brilliant genius and aggressive leadership alone in its standard bearer weres guarantee of triumphant success, the republican party could feel assured on aglorious victory in November. But while yielding to no man or journal in our sincere admiof James G. Blaine, whom we have supported as our choice for president in 1876 and 1880, we realize that the rehistory, in which the nomination of James G. Blaine becomes an extra hazardous experiment. It is not a question whether the reliable republican states of ident of the United States. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska will roll up from 25,000 to 60,000 for Blaine and Logan, but whether the doubtful states of New York, Indiana and New Jersey can be carried in the face of the known and pronounced opposition to Mr. Blaine public works, increases the value of propclean-handed administration, discreet, conciliatory policy, was by all odds the safest man for the republican party at this critical juncture that we have urged his claims above those of all other competitors for the presidency. We fervently hope that the choice of the national convention, inspired by zealous enthusiasm rather than cool, deliberative judgment, will lead the party to triumphant vic-

'RAH for Blaine, of Maine.

BLAINE takes the presidential cake

THE dark horse remains in the dark. BLACK JACK did it with his little tele

THE real estate boom in Omaha shows

no sign of weakening.

JAMES G. BLAINE did very well for a man who was not a candidate.

THE most noticeable feature in sum-

mer millinery will be a white plume. THE nominating speeches in the national republican convention were far below

the standard of those of four years ago. As usual there will be no general

thusiasm. SENATOR EDMUNDS is part owner of the biggest tombstone factory in Vermont.

It will not cost him much to mark the spot where his little boom is laid away. THE city council ought to hurry up that

street cleaning contract. The paved streets should now be regularly and frequently cleaned.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR ought to have en engaged an orator who knew enough to dynamite explosions, in the very heart of not set the example of violating her own make a short speech and not turn his coat tails to the audience.

THE Fourth of July orators are beginning to "brush up for the occasion." Omaha, as usual, will be called upon to duction of Trevelyan's Irish land bill. supply several oratorical windmills for The inference is legitimate that the country celebrations.

OMAHA needs more business buildings, but as long as tenants continue to pay authors of the dynamite explosion in as at present they are not. He also reenormous rents for old rookeries be- London. It is a senseless way to carry fers to the Monvoe doctrine, and points cause they happen to be centrally located on war, even were there justification for out that so much political complication some of the best business lots will remain extreme measures, as it never reaches confine themselves within their national unimpreved. There is plenty of room for those who are directly responsible for the boundaries. good buildings on Farnam and Douglas ills under which Ireland suffers. It has streets and the cross streets, and it is a has not even the logic of the nihilist, who shame that so much valuable property throws his dynamite bomb at the man should be covered with old frame shells who represents the power of the pain or sprain—not one—has failed to go when at tacked by Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Not a case of rheumatism, not a case of None of his children appear to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gather-

RAILWAY hospitals are a good thing, plosion and the other dynamite plots as well as to have their own physician, is a crime against humanity, and not an American News Company, Sole Agents Newsdeal It is a poor railway company that cannot offense against any form of government, afford to take care of its employes who and it does not deserve the sympathy of 31st day of January 1830. The boy had every are injured through its negligence, with- any right-thinking man or woman. The out calling for a general assessment.

IMMIGRATION to this country this year our exportable crops is not encouraging. Under these circumstances, notwith-The republicans of the United States standing the country is rich and money in London had killed fifteen prominent have chosen as their standard bearers in is plentiful, it is an excellent time for Englishmen, and destroyed a dozen of the economy and retrenchment. There finest public buildings, Irish independshould be no stoppage of business and no hesitation as to investment of permanent value; but we should go slow and safely until the season of recuperation sets in.

THE national republican convention is making good progress, and will probably and in the halls of congress. No man in convention of 1880 met on Wednesday achieve such diabolical success it would America inspires more genuine and fer- and effected a temporary organization. vid enthusiasm among the republican On Thursday a permanent organization was accomplished. The third day was that the advocates of mercy and moderno candidate could have been named at the discussion of contested cases. Satur- would be swept out of sight by a storm Chicago who could fan the dull embers day was mainly taken up with dilatory bitterest enemies of Ireland can not wish of latent patriotic republicanism to more motions and remarks, and it was not until the evening of that day that the prospeeches. The balloting began on Monday of the succeeding week, and was concluded on Wodnesday,

AT this time it affords one pleasure to Robert G. Ingersoll, in presenting the name of James G. Blaine at Cincinnati ration for the noble and manly qualities in 1876. That grand speech applies as stupendous ignorance of English nature well to Mr. Blaine to-day as it did eight and of the darkest lessons in Anglo Irish years ago. It was the eloquent Ingersoll who gave to Blaine the name of "the Plumed Knight," It was Illinois, through the republican party, and the next pres-

> THERE is probably no city in the United States that gives to its laboring men so much employment as Omaha. The expenditure of money in the improvement of the streets, sewerage, and other money rightly expended, will hereafter be quick to vote for all needed public im-

> THE BEE congratulates itself upon hav-Blaine which it would now have to retract. While we were for Arthur, we said nothing to the detriment of any other candidate. This is more than can be said by some republican papers, which in their zeal for their favorite caudidate so far forgot themselves as to heap undeserved abuse upon rival candidates. This of course puts such papers in rather an unpleasant position.

For many years the late Gen. Babcock sent a Christmas present of \$100 to Mr. Sabin, of Sycamore, Ills. Babcock was appointed to West Point by Sabin, when he was a congressman from Vermont, and he never forgot the favor. Mr. Sabin is now ninety one-years old.

An enterprising Chicago clothing house has engaged Col. Goshen, the giant, to attend to its outside advertising. The houses advertises that he is the largest clothing man in the world-a reminder of its gigantic facilities for clothing everybody.

THE enthusiasm which prevails in the national republican convention is indicative of the aggressive spirit that will char acterize the campaign, which will re-Fourth of July celebration in Omaha. We sult in a victory for the party of freehave plenty of patriotism, but lack en- dom and progress.

> The Defeated Candidate's Farewell. Fare thee well, O grim Chicago,
> Tomb of my most precious hope!
> I will leave without embargo,
> For some anug and sunny slope
> On the mountains west of Fargo.

Put away my little boomlet,
I'll not need it any more,
As I'm going now forever
Up to Salt Creek's gloomy shore.

OTHER LANDS THAN OUBS.

England has been shaken up again by another dynamite earthquake, caused by London. The English people are maddened by the thought that no life is safe if such outrages continue to be possible in the heart of the metropolis. The explosions followed shortly upon the introbailled Nationalists had again vented of the English, and that it will be time

but the plan of making the employes pay which have gone before it, innocent for them by monthly assessments is simp- people suffer for the sins of the governly an outrageous imposition. If an em- ment under which they live. The thir- Sketch of the Career of the Next Preploye is injured owing to the negligence teen victims of this latest explosion had of the railway company it is not only the no more to do in shaping Gladstone's duty of the company to take care of him, | Irish policy than as though they had but to pay him a reasonable amount of lived at the Cape of Good Hope. Viewed noney for his injuries. If an employe in this light, the men who set off these becomes sick, through no fault of the explosions are nothing more than murcompany, he is bound to pay the expenses derers, and will be treated as such, if of his own treatment, and in the majority caught. They cannot come in under of cases employes would prefer to do so, cover of any political shield. Their crime has fallen off about twenty per cent. as the dynamite warfare is pursued they Our exports are also twenty per cent be can never expect any redress for their hind the volume of 1883. The wages of grievancies or ameloration of their condilabor have been reduced. There has tion at the hands of the English rulersbeen an unexampled decline in the prices What sympathy may exist among the of stocks. The prospective demand for English people for suffering Ireland will surely be destroyed by dynamite. Does any sane man suppose that if the explosions was before? Does any sane man suppose that if to-morrow Victoria and Gladstone should be slain by Irish bomb or bullet, and Buckingham Palace and Westminister Abbey blown to atoms by Irish mines, England would drop upon her knees and beg Ireland to depart in peace? Is it not as certain as anything undetermined can conclude its labors Saturday night. The he that if the patrons of dynamite should be the beginning of a tremendous failure? -that England instead of relaxing her grip on Ireland, would tighten it, and occupied with reports of committees and ation in dealing with an unhappy country would surely fall if the hitherto comparaceedings got as far as the nominating tively harmless attempts of the invincibles should be followed by a wholesale destruction of life and property. The worst tyranny Ireland has ever endured from England would be mild and benevolent as compared with the iron yoke which English hands would rivet upon read again the famous speech of Col. Irish necks. When such fanatical knaves and fools as O'Donovan Rossa and his associates boast of the blessings which dynamite will bring to Ireland, they show

history. Lord Randolph Churchill comes into constant prominence as the coming man publican party has reached a crisis in its Col. Ingersoll, that presented the name in the leadership of the Tory party. of Blaine in 1876, and now, in 1884, of the House of Marlborough. One of Illinois has the pleasure of at last making them is a rough-spoken and ill-mannered "the Plumed Knight" the nominee of Esau, who seeks opportunity to make himself offensive to better men than himself. The other is an inchoate statesman, with broad views on many points on which the average Englishman and much more the average Tory, is narrow and obtuse. The latter of the two has been coming to the front of late, more than the former. In opposition to the efforts of Lord Salisbury to convert the Tory party into an aristocratic clique, Lord Churchill has insisted on an appeal to and among the independent voters of erty, givesourcity a metropolitan and busy the conservatism and rather "jingoish" and among the independent voters of those states. It was because we have believed Chester A. Arthur, with his was radical and an exteme conservative, but never the compromise called a whig. In nis attitude towards Irish questions, Lord Churchill has made a break from his bis virtues underestimated. If the members party. He resisted the attempts to amend the franchise bill so as to exclude all that was said at that time, when the record amend the franchise bill so as to exclude ing said nothing concerning James G. Ireland from its benefits, and otherwise declared his openness to consider any claims that Ireland had to English consideration. On this point Lord Churchill might make a brilliant and successful record, if he had the knowledge and audacity required for that purpose. He is a disbeliever in free trade, and he would find little difficulty in showing that all the liberal attempts to settle the Irish question failed because they do nothing for the promo-tion of Irish manufacture. Unfortunately, it is one of the matters which Irishmen seem very unlikely to take into the earnest consideration it demands. Mr. Parnell, like Gladstone, persists in regarding the land question as the great issue. If the tories under Lord Churchill were to strike in on this line, they might affect an alliance with Orange and Green for the promotion of Irish interests, which would leave both the Home rulers and liberals very far to the rear. Lord Churchill has made an admirable beginning, although he has so offended the Irish tories that they have cancelled his invitation to address them in Dublin

The public mind is somewhat pacified s to General Gordon. It is now understood that his present position involves no further peril than during his former esidence in the country when suppressing the slave trade. If he has no organized orce at his command, neither has he any organized enemy to oppose, the Mahdi being very much in the same position at El Ooeid that Gordon is in at Khartoum.

The Pall Mall Gazette continues to threaten the ministry with immediate defeat if they submit to the "multiple control" of Egypt. The Daily News and other ministerial papers observe that while the treaty of July, 1840, which settled the status of Egypt, and the convention of the following year remain in force, England is bound by her engagements to all the other signatories. Anything like annexation or independent action would be a deliberate breach of good faith, and would at once reopen the whole eastern questien. If England is desirous that Russia should keep good faith as to the Black Sea and the road to India, she can-

pledge. An article stiributed to Mr. Gladstone and signed G., appears in the Fortnight-ly Review. The writer points out that while the English are defending their own interests in Egypt, it is necessary to remember that France has colonial Interests also, more contiguous than those their displeasure in dastardly mischief.

There can be no excuse offered for the misches of other powers when her own possessions are menaced,

JAMES C. BLAINE.

sident of the United States.

Early Life of a Great Man-A Wonderful Political Career-His Literary Work.

and it does not deserve the sympathy of any right-thinking man or woman. The dynamiters are injuring the Irish cause, and the Irish people would take steps to denounce the use of dynamite. So long as the dynamite warfare is pursued they can never expect any redress for their grievancies or ameloration of the English rulers. What sympathy may exist among the English people for suffering Ireland will appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habitor any desire to criticise without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habitor any desire to criticise without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habitor any desire to criticise for their life that he has any special objection to the habitor any desire to criticise without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habitor any desire to criticise without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has always managed to avoid indulgence without provided to participate and the advantage of a preliminary trains school in Laucaster, O., where he lived with it always to avoid the advantage of a p had much harder times to have brought out his powers. As a teacher for several years he fastened his college acquirements, while his subsequent ten years as a political editor deeloped his powers as a clear and ready writer. Chairman of the republican central committee in Maine at the age of 25, he has since that time retained his ascendency as a political leader. Coming to congress in 1862 he soon at-tracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the Congressional Record. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and actually prophesy what he would accomplish. At the age of 20 Me. Illulia was complish. 39 Mr. Blaine was made speaker of the house and for six years filled that post with an abili-ty that was conceded by all, although his ene-mies regarded him as often arbitrary and highhanded in the administration of his power.

Mr. Blains is now in the prime of a vigor-ous manhood. He is 54 years of age. His once shattered health is restored. His eyes Blaine has, with the energy of genius, imme-diately found a new field to conquer. In the hard and untried path of literature he has ac-complished in the brief period of one year as brilliant a success as has ever fallen to his lot possible that a success as has ever fallen to his ion in active politics. His political history, the first part of which is now completed, will do more to make his name memorable than all other acts of his public career. Releg ted to the acts of his public career. Releg ted to work, with his restored health he promuses to be a figure upon the American stage for the next twenty years. He is too active minded a man to ever remain ide.

He has a great fund of personal anecdotes which he applied in the most apt way upon Blaine has shown such courage, such pluck in subduing the despair which would have overwhelmed an ordinary man as to commend him often emphasize to the faint hearted forever as the very emgument could do. odiment of courage which acknowledges no

Think of what has been Mr. Blaine's loss. In the winter of 1876 he had taken a seatin have remained ss long as he lived. He had been elected in the face of an accumulation of every charge that had ever been brought to bear against him. The New York Times and Sun filled their wide columns with all the charges that had ever been brought against him. He was stigmatized as the worst and him. He was stigmatized as the worst and most venial of all public men. These papers were sent into Maine by the bale upon the eve of the senatorial election. What was the

The Maine legislature carefully considered every charge; revised every story, and then elected Mr. Blaine manimously. Stirred up to the depths of indignation at what they considered the malignity of these remorseless slanderers, the members of the Maine legisislature gave Mr. Blaine the seal of their manimous approval

unanimous approval.

That should put an end forever to any discussion of Mr. Blaine's record. A man is never a prophet in his own country. It is there that his faults are always magnified, and of the charges was then in the mind of every one, what point is there now in a wearisome rub-a-dub of dreadful things that can be brought up against Mr. Blaine if he should be

One would think that the men who are the ost agitated about Mr. Blaine and his record were themselves recording angels sitting aloft, above every temptation of this earth.

OPPOSED TO TRICKERY. Mr Blaine certainly needs no defense from the hands of anyone. Everything that has been used against him is so much burned powder. I should not allude to this record talk if it were not for the fact that a certain class of republicans still persist in the fiction of believing that he is really a bad, untrust

vorthy man.

But in order to arrive at a correct estimate of him one should take his entire life as a basis for judgment. No man is parfect. Mr. Blaine has undoubtedly made mistakes, and he has been severely punished. Fut there is no reason why the mistakes should be dwelt upon as the true indications of his character. He has shown himself to be as independent in spirit as any great party leader could have been. It should be remembered of him that he voted against the juggling electoral com-mission bill, which was demanded by the mission bill, which was demanded by the rigid partisans of that day. Both Blaine and Conkling, two of the highest types of the republicans of that period, opposed that bill.

It was through Mr. Blaine's influence that the force bill, a measure of his party, was demanded in the horse. the force bill, a measure of his party, was defeated in the house. While he has been always loyal to the close union of the nations on this continent with reciprocity treaties between them as against the old world would have given a now to his party when it was right, he has never hesitated to assert his independence when it claimed his allegiance in a course which he could not approve.

The best thing about Mr. Biaine—and it is one that should not be forgetten—is the fact that he is an American. A He is a republican

that he is an American. A He is a republican in the best sense of the word. He is as much opposed to orthodox forms in politics for form's sake as Ingersoll is in religion. There is nothing for which he has so sincere a contempt as for affectation of any kind.

His magnetic power is the subject of many meers. The enemies of Blaine deride the men who are fond of him by calling them victorial ways. IN HIS HOME. men who are fond of him by calling them vic-tims of this personal magnetism. Analyze this personal magnetism and you will find it is nothing more than the fact of an unassuming intellectual superiority, a keen, trenchant common sense that commands admiration. Very few public men at short range fulfil the popular idea. They are apt to prove disap-pointing through the exhibition of some in-complete, undeveloped side. It is rare enough that a public man of prominence is a pleasant companion.

ompanion.

Mr. Blaine is so many-sided as to be classed as a man of genius. He is an orator, a polished writer, a student of history, a wide reader of general literature, a successful financier, a the rugh mr n of the world, a complete master of the art of pleasing in a social way.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine has few equals. He has a keen appreciation of fun, and can tell a story with wonderful simplicity. There is no dragging prelude, no verboes details preeding a stupid finale. The story is presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point is reached. Mr. Blaine sability to entertain a private circle, as well as a public audience, shows that he has great power as an actor. Yet even in his private talk he does not fall, into the habit of the average public man of making speeches or solloquizing. He is quite willing to listen when any one has anything to say, and never appears more at his best than when he is taking part in a running fire of bright sharp talk.

The dinne table in the Blaine house is the place where the gayest of good-natured chaff rules. From 6 to 8 the dinner speeds under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day.

Mr. Blaine is very happy in his family. The republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that the people of the cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day.

Mr. Blaine is very happy in his family. Mr. Blaine is very happy in his family. Mr. Blaine is nor than a big brother. Unless a man who knows that prosperity and a man who knows that prospe ompanion.

Mr. Blaine is so many sided as to be classed

ng, Mr. Blaine is always at home. longs to no club and keeps more to himself than a man of his social instincts might be ex-pected to do. He does not even play the same of poker, which is so general an accom-

lishment with public men.

He has nothing of the reputation of a Puri-He has nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life is as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He is one of the tew men in public life whose name has never, been coupled in the most indirect way with any intrigues with women. Out of society he is a gallant admirer of the fair sex, but there is yet to be breathed against him the first word of standal in this direction.

The work upon the book has made a great draft upon Mr. Blaine's physical resources, but with a brief vacation he has gone rabidly work upon the second volume. will have completed by the first of next De-cember, notwithstanding his nomination, he having made his mind to that effect, He has found a strange pleasure in writing is book. He has been all his life since his

There is no man in public or private life to-day who is so thoroughly familiar with the growth and progress of his own country as Mr. Blaine. His memory is a marvelous one. He retains His memory is a myrelous one. He retains without difficulty anything he reads, and rarely errs in his historical allusions. It is a matter of great pride with him that the first volume of his history has not yet had any of its facts questioned. It is his idea that a man who writes history should have no other object than the honest register of the second. than the honest recital of facts connected with the period which he is seeking to de-scribe. Where history is written with a cer-tain object in view, the history itself is too apt to be colored to be of value to the imparourse shattered health is restored. His eyes are now as keen and clear as when he was an inpulsive, mischievous boy, while his voice is as ringing, deep, and strong as in his palmiest days as an orator. Retired from active politics now for over two years, he has gained by the change. Instead of dropping into the obscurity where falls the average public man relegated to private life, he has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position. Instead of retiring in his privacy Mr. Blaine has, with the energy of genius, immediately student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brilliant and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has tried in his work to have no object in view beyond giving an impartial record of the period covered by his history. It is for the public to decide how far he has succeeded. Originally he had an interest of the impartial student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brilliant and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has tried in his work to have no object in view beyond giving an impartial record of the period covered by his history. It is for the public to decide how far he has succeeded. Originally he had an interest of the impartial student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brilliant and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has tried in his work to have no object in view beyond giving an impartial record of the period covered by his history. It is for the public to decide how far he has succeeded. Originally he had an interest of the impartial student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brillian and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has the history of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining personal observation, and would have also given room for a lighter vein of treatment. With his strong descriptive powers, his excellent knowledge of men, and memory for even the gossips of his time, his memors would essed extraordinary interest. It is possible that Mr. Blaine may yet write such a nates for the next president of this country work. With his restored health he promises to be a figure upon the American stage for the of leaders.—James G. Blaine.

> which he employs in the most apt way upon nearly every oc asion. He tells his stories as If he enjoyed them kimself, and they very often emphasize his meaning as no heavier ar-

Summing up, one finds so much to admire in his varied information, his social culture, his power and individuality as a statesman in the United States senate, where he could stantly tempted in the direction of extrava-have remained as long as he lived. He had been elected in the face of an accumulation of every charge that had ever been brought to the true sense of the word, that one is concars to anything but the ancient stories of his former enemies, many of whom are to-day his friends. Criticism of this brilliant and able man should be left to those who know that they are better than he; by men who have never made any mistakes; by those who have always done right, and whose one regret in life is the sorrowful fact that the majority of

men are not like unto them in goodness. HIS FORTUNE. The stories of his large receipts from his book have not been at all exaggerated. He receives 80 cents a volume from his publishers. They now believe they will sell a half a million copies of this book. This will give Mr. Blaine \$400,000 for his year's work. not unreasonable to suppose that those who buy the first volume will complete their pur-This will give chase by buying the second. Mr. Blaine over \$750,000 as the fruit of his first venture into the rich pastures of histori-

cal literature. Mr. Blaine's present fortune is one that has all or vegetable poison whatsoever. been a subject of a great deal of gossip. It has been estimated by some romancers to be as high as two million dollars. This is an enormous exaggeration. He is undoubtedly in easy circumstances, and has enjoyed for years a liberal income from his Pennsylvania coal properties. Mr. Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He is not an avaricious man. He is not niggardly in his expenditures, neither is he lavish. He seems to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness f the west the conservative carefulness of the

His style of living at Washington has al ways been comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they are plenty good enough for any gentleman to

NOT A VINDICTIVE MAN. In his manners Mr. Blaine is essentially emocrat. He never yet in any of the vari-us periods of his career has shown any pride i place. He is simple and unaffected. He harbors few, if any, resentments. The general public have supposed him to be a great enemy of Conkling's. This is not true. He would as willingly shake hands with Conkling to morrow, if Conkling would meet him halfway, as he would with any of his former as ciates. He has intense pride, and a most fiery temper when provoked, but when his rage explodes no slumbering resentment is left behind. He does not believe in the statesmanship of revenge. Upon this subject he said one day: "Life is too short to lie in wait for personal retaliation for injuries received. If you can strike out a good, strong blow at the time well and good. But the world moves too fast for one to waste his life in waiting for an opportunity to gratify more personal

The "Plumed Knight,"

Speech of Robert G. Ingersoll in presenting the name of Jas. G. Blaine for the presidential nomination at Cincinnati in June, 1876 Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyal-ty of Benjamin Bristow. so am I; but if any man nominated by this convention can not carry the state of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the actioned with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the graud old commonwealth of Massachusetts by seventy-five thousand majority, I would advise them to sell out Fan suil hall as a democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of well known and approved political opinions. They demand a stateman; they demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense.

They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people; with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future.

Paid-up Capital, - - 100,000 Surplus Fund, - - 70,000 BANKING OFFICE:

resumption, when they come, must come to-gether; that when they come, they will come hand in nand through the golden harvest hand in nand through the golden harves fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles

fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the chimney with eager fire, greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You can not make it by passing resolutions in a political convention. [Applause.]

The republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this grassment should. a man who knows that this government should

a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defends its defenders and protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. They domand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and state. They demand a man whose political translation is as spotless as a star; but they [Condensed from a Biographical Sketch, written by T. C. Crawford, in the Chicago Tribune.]

James G. Blaine was born at Indian Hill of the the house or the senate. Yet one would not notice Mr. Blaine's temperance, as there is no assumption of especial virtue put on with it. He says nothing about it, and when a sked to partake socially with his public association and divorcement of church and state. They demand a man whose political reputation is as spoties as a star; but they with it. He says nothing about it, and when asked to partake socially with his public association and divorcement of church and state. They demand a man who believes in the eternal domand a man who believes in the other than the occasionally drinks a glass of wine, but he occasionally drinks a glas IN FULL-HEAPED AND ROUNDED MEASURE all these splendid qualifications is the presen grand and gallant leader of the republican

party—James G. Blaine, Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past, and the prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genuis; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag—such a man is James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

For the republican host, led by this intrepid
man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year—a year filled with recol cotions of the revolution; filled with the proud and tender memories of the past; with the sacred legends of liberty—a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the battle field; a year in which they call for a man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slan-der—for the man who has snatched the mask of ellege-days a student of American history. democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who like an interest attal athelete, has steed in the arena of accate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat. [Applause.]

Like an armed warrior

LIKE A PLUMED KNIGHT James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen fore-heads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the republican party to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their genera upon the field of battle. [Applause.] James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the epublican party. I call it sacred because no man being can stand beneath its folds with ut remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the nam of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton-clutch of famine at An dersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois-Illinois nomi-



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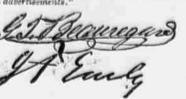
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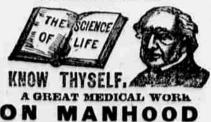
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